

INTIMATIONS



- 64392—Swallows, The (Bingham-Cowen)..... (Song)..... Gluck
 64128—Les Farfadets (Ponte)..... (Violin)..... Elman
 74127—Prodigal Son—How Many Hired Servants..... Williams
 74320—Elijah—Lord God of Abraham..... (Song)..... Whitehill
 87201—Life's Dream is O'er (Ascher-Pratt)..... (Duet)..... Gluck-Homer
 81356—Midsummer Night's Dream Overture..... Pryor's Band
 16385—Chimes of Normandy Selection..... Pryor's Band
 b Poet and Peasant Overture..... do.
 16435—Dublin Daisies March..... Pryor's Band
 b Coon's Birthday..... Victor Orch.
 17613—California and You..... Kaufman
 b On the Banks of the Brandywine..... Campbell-Barr
 81828—Moonlight Sonata—First Movement..... Vessella's Band

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

MR. CHURCHILL ON THE FALL OF ANTWERP.

INTERESTING INTERVIEW WITH A DUTCH JOURNALIST.

THE GERMAN WILD BEAST.

GROWING POWER OF THE ALLIES: A PROPHECY.

An interview with Mr. Churchill obtained by the London correspondent of the *Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant*, has appeared in that journal. Some extracts from it are given in the *Telegraph* and *Daily News*.

"Mr. Churchill does not conceal from me," says the writer, "his opinion that geographically and strategically, the territorial arrangement of the mouth of the Scheldt, appeared to him unnatural. Without a doubt it had done harm to the cause of the Allies."

"If Antwerp had been able to obtain transports along the Scheldt, it need not have fallen, and the Belgian Army would have been able to maintain its position on the Neche line instead of on the Yser line. I said it was not everybody in the Netherlands that was of this opinion, and Mr. Churchill did not contradict me when I pointed out that the disadvantages of our command over the Scheldt did not hit exclusively at one party, seeing that at the moment it held Antwerp closed for the Germans."

"But however this may be," he said, "don't understand me wrongly. I don't mean any reproach. If the Netherlands had allowed this violation of its neutrality it would have been attacked and perhaps occupied for a great part by the German army. This would have been a sacrifice that nobody has any right to ask or to expect of the Netherlands. Nobody has any right to reproach the Netherlands for its neutrality. As an independent State, it has to consider its own interests, and it has the fullest right to act in accordance with them."

"Have we not given the proof that we recognize that right? At a most critical moment we have carefully respected it. We have not even asked, not even hinted at, a passage along the Scheldt. That we in continuation of the war should allow ourselves to be tempted to make any attack upon the Netherlands is impossible and unthinkable."

"But these are affairs on which your statement and your own people must decide. In the meantime there are possibilities of real danger. Germany may be forced to attack Holland."

THE WILD BEAST.

"Germany is getting into the position of the wild beast in its cage that sees the flames coming nearer and nearer and makes desperate dashes, left and right. Fortunately, you have a good and brave army, and then your wonderful waterline."

"In any case, you will understand that we, who have put ourselves up as champions of one oppressed small nation, can do nothing to touch the undeniable rights of another small nation. You understand also that after this war, when we have brought it to a victorious end—and that we shall certainly do—the position of small States will be stronger than ever before."

"The criminal that has thrown himself upon little Belgium will stand, after his chastisement, as a fearful example. As to what you now say, that some people in Holland fear that in the Peace Congress when the Allies lay down terms, there may be some talk of a proposition to the Netherlands to give up Zealand and Flanders in exchange for a piece of German territory, East Frisia, or something of that sort—peace is still a long way off, and these affairs have been scarcely, if at all, spoken of."

"But once more it would be agitating the very essence of our cause to treat badly a country such as the Netherlands, or to cover it with threats or with force now or later."

"WE MUST WIN."

"That the Allies are going to win there is for Mr. Churchill no doubt whatever. 'We must win,' he said. 'The world stands open to us. We can recuperate ourselves, we can strengthen ourselves as often as necessary. The Russians are drawing back? Well, then perhaps not this year, then next year. Our people are tough and tenacious. Each month our determination and our power grow. The men are still streaming in. We have not been able to equip them as quickly as they offer themselves. Now the country's industrial resources are being thoroughly organized.'"

"The production of ammunition will be staggering. The Fleet is continually growing stronger. The Italians have joined in. They are fresh. More will follow. The Germans have made a mistake in their reckoning with regard to France. They have never understood what France, in alliance with England, would be able to do. But it is strange that we were not as strong as the Germans from the first day? These people have prepared themselves for forty years."

"We had to expand our military preparations while fighting and partly to improve."

JAPANESE CEMENT.

The briskness in the cement export trade following the outbreak of the European war has become still more pronounced. Monthly exports to the South Seas, Australia, and India now amount to as much as 50,000 barrels, states the *Asahi*, as against 100,000 barrels which were exported during twelve months of last year. Exports from January to July this year have already exceeded 300,000 barrels, and therefore will be quite easy for Japan to export 600,000 barrels in the course of the current year. The boom in exports has naturally sent the home market up by about 30 per cent. The spinning companies' expansion projects have also had a hardening effect on the cement market. The brick market has also been favourably affected by the same causes, quotations reverting to the normal figure of ¥9.50 after a long-continued depression. *Japan Chronicle*.

THE DIRGE OF HATE.

WHY THE GERMANS SAY "GOTT STRAFE ENGLAND."

Mr. H. F. Prevost Battersby, the *Daily Graphic's* special correspondent, writes from British Headquarters on July 14th as follows:

"Gott strafe England! Gott strafe England! Gott strafe England!" They had brought the man in among our own wounded, badly hit by a grenade. His face was untouched, however, as was expected that strange grey veil which looks as though it were being spun by an invisible spider. A cloth partly covered the lower part of the body, and the pose of the legs revealed where the bomb had struck him. He had fallen outside our trenches, and an act of unnoticed kindness had brought him in. The soldier who did it had stepped out of the safety of his trench on to a glacis still swept by the enemy's fire. Two of our men had been killed and several badly hit while this succoring our own wounded, and this Samaritan, whose name no one knew, and whose deed no one had specially regarded, had taken the risk of death to bring in a foe.

When the German had been carried to the dressing-stations some of our own slighter cases still remained to be dealt with; but this man, if he were to be saved, must be preferred to all of them; so, enemy though he was, and tedious and almost hopeless the operation, he was laid on the operating table, breathing his doleful dirge of hate against those kindly suffering creatures whose turn of alleviation he had taken, and who had never even thought to grudge him his thin chance of life.

"EVERYWHERE THE BRITISH LION." Only the anasthetic had stopped his prayer for punishment, that new "Paternoster" which Germany finds superior to the divine leniency to those "that trespass against us" and, as the fumes of the ether faded from his lips began again to mumble their petition for vengeance.

The exponent was a German soldier, wounded and made prisoner, who wore the obvious print of an intellectual calling. He had been summoned from civil life only a few months before he fell into our hands, and he bore his fate with a grave simplicity and an absence, curiously complete, of all personal resentment.

He did not want to discuss military matters. Indeed, his knowledge of his own army was curiously naive. But he spoke with quiet assurance on the causes of the war, and it was this question of the "hate" which led us to it.

"There is power in unity," he said, "even in that sort of unity. A nation thinking alike, an army thinking alike—you may do much with it. It is a fibre that you make—the grain all the same way." But about the cause for hate he was more positive. Perhaps we have always hated you," he said. "We have suspected and we have never understood. No, I myself feared nothing from you. You had passed your apoplexy; you were spent; you were content. The contented are never to be feared till you threaten to suppose them. You did not love us; you did not trust us; but you would not hurt us so long as we were still. But you lay across all the paths we would have taken, and that forced us to be still. Everywhere, everywhere, the British Lion!"

"WAITING FOR ENGLAND." Even that, it was suggested, though exasperating, hardly accounted for the present organisation of anger. "It does not account," he agreed, "but it makes the way to it. The Lion was always there, but of late he seemed to wish well to us. He saw only the friendly things—that his ships and his armies were not for us, that he wished only peace with us."

"That was true, he was assured. 'So? It may be,' was his answer, 'but what happened? On every side there is pressure against the German peoples: on this side the Slav, on that the Latin, like a snake about us. We must struggle if we would be free. So we begin with the Slav on the South, and little by little the other peoples come into it. And all the time we watch England. We watch and watch; but England says nothing. We see France and Russia and Serbia against us. It is enough; so far we are prepared, but we want no more. England has but to speak, and all would be arranged. But England says nothing. So we go a little further, and a little further, waiting always for England to say. Then, at last, we cross the line; we are committed; war is declared. And, at once, England speaks—'But all the time I am with these peoples; it is war with me, too.'"

"There was something about Belgium, he was reminded. 'Ah, yes, Belgium,' he admitted with a shrug. 'But without Belgium, what would you suppose? It was not very easy to tell him. Without Belgium what does one suppose?'"

"That is what we see," he said simply. "England has but to say: 'I, too, am in this quarrel' and there the end of it. But she wait and wait to say it till all know it is too late. Germany has already to fight, and now she must fight England, and because England, Italy, and so on, and so on. Is it wonderful, then, that we hate?"

RUSSIA'S STRENGTH.

READY TO CONTINUE THE WAR FOR YEARS.

A large and representative meeting of the delegates of the General Administration of Agriculture for the purchase of land for the requirements of the troops was held in Petrograd last month.

M. Krivocheine, the Minister for Agriculture, indicated the nature of the task which confronted the delegates, viz., the preparation of supplies for the troops. They had, he said, to take over the new crop with a view to bringing the conflict with the enemy to a victorious conclusion. "As it is," said M. Krivocheine, "when we receive the new crop we shall still have some reserves from the old."

"All the information available leads us to think that the agricultural resources of Russia are in no way shaken by a year of war. Thanks to God, who has given us almost everywhere a magnificent harvest, Russia is ready to continue the struggle for years yet without the slightest danger of any weakening whatever. Moreover, Russia can provide in abundance the necessary reserves, not only for her own armies, but also for the armies of all the Allies."

The Minister added that, even if the war lasted a long time, the last word would be said by the country, capable, with its own resources, of feeding its armies and its population for an indefinite period, even if that population and those armies increased to an unlimited extent.

KWANGTUNG FLOOD RELIEF FUND.

The Tung Wah Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Kwangtung Flood Relief Fund:

T. T. from New York	\$ 2,000.00
Por Messrs. Kin Tye Loong from the Chamber of Commerce of Bangkok	5,000.00
The Chinese Commercial Printing Press	40.00
2 subscribers of \$20 each and 2 of \$10 each	60.00
1 subscriber of \$7.90, 1 of \$6 and 1 of \$2	15.90
Already acknowledged	\$469,029.30
Total	\$476,145.20

PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

(SUBSCRIPTION LIST NO. 45).

"Hinemoa"	\$ 25.00
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd., Collected at Band Performance at North Point on 11 August (\$25.80) and collected in the boxes in the tram cars from 14th July to 12th August (\$95.01)	120.81
Queen's College, A.D.S.	200.00
Mr. H. G. Allen	100.00
"Disgusted"	5.00
Hongkong Gymkhana Club	5.00
Mr. R. D. Harvey's Fund: Collected by Mrs. H. Eustace: J. A. \$7.50, Mr. F. M. Crawford \$5, Mr. G. J. Harman \$5, Mr. E. J. Ainslie \$3, Mr. H. E. Scriven \$5, Mr. R. D. Bridger \$3, Mr. Duncan Clark \$2, Mr. J. C. England \$2, Mr. R. Bullock \$1.50, Mr. A. E. Paine \$5, Mr. A. H. Skelton \$30.	60.00

Collected by Mr. F. M. Crawford:—Mr. F. Graham \$10, Mr. S. R. Spaulding \$10, Mr. S. Dutton \$10, Capt. G. H. Alcock \$10, Mr. W. Gow \$10, Capt. A. Fraser \$10, Capt. L. Hussey \$10, Mr. A. Kim \$5.	75.00
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Collected by Mr. F. A. P. Patrick: (Kongmoon):—Mr. E. F. Lyle \$10, Mr. E. C. Friedrichsen \$12, Mr. P. A. P. Patrick \$10, Mr. J. Chipperfield \$8, Mr. D. B. Izatt \$5, Mr. H. C. Scrimshaw \$4, Mr. M. Friedman \$2, Mr. G. White \$5, Mr. E. H. Huckle \$15, Anonymous \$10.	79.00
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Collected by Mr. F. M. Ellis May:—Mr. Leo d'Almeida e Castro \$10, Mr. F. M. Ellis \$6, Mr. Un-Hew Fan \$4, Mr. H. G. Anderson \$3, Mr. Pang Kiu Ting \$3.	26.00
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Collected by Mr. H. Murray Bain:—Mr. W. A. Donaldson \$15, Mr. H. M. Bain \$15, Mr. E. Seth \$5, Mr. G. Harper \$5, Mr. W. F. Knapp-ton \$3.	43.00
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Collected by Mr. G. B. Worby (Amoy):—Mr. W. H. Barley \$5, Mr. G. B. Worby \$10, Mr. J. A. Grandon \$5, Mr. A. P. C. Hicks \$5.	25.00
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Collected by Mr. C. E. Warren:—Mr. Hamson \$5, Mr. Stainfield \$5, Mr. Cordeiro \$3, Mr. Acock \$3, Mr. Lindberg \$2, Mr. Xavier \$2, Mr. Brath \$2, Mr. C. E. Warren \$3, Mr. C. W. Olson \$1, Mrs. C. E. Warren \$2, Mrs. J. Olson \$1.	29.00
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Collected by Mr. T. Carr Ramsey: (Swatow):—Mr. G. D. Phipps \$15.50, Mr. W. G. Lay \$20, Mr. J. M. Forbes \$20, Mr. C. Holson \$10, Mr. R. B. McLaughlin \$10, Mr. S. Barker \$10, Mr. A. Macgowan \$10, Mr. V. R. Vick \$10, Mr. G. H. Fletcher \$10, Mrs. W. G. Lay \$10, Teo Yee Siew \$10, Mr. C. Wood \$5, Mr. C. S. Holdsworth \$5, Mr. A. R. Pollock \$5, Miss Dawson \$5, Mr. Tan Cheng Yung \$5, Mr. T. Carr Ramsey \$5, Mr. Tan Boon Ek \$5, Mr. Lim Mark Chuan \$5, Mr. Heng Tek Mong \$5.	180.50
Collected by Mr. J. P. Scott (Haiphong):—Members of the E. P. Mission (Swatow) 107.13	26.73
Members of the C. M. Customs Staff (Swatow) 51.00	
Collected by Mr. R. D. Harvey:—Capt. Lossius \$10, Mr. A. H. Roberts \$5, Mr. L. Corner \$3, Mr. J. Stalker \$2, Mr. N. L. Ralston \$1.	21.00
Less difference in exchange on Swatow and Amoy Currency	23.31
	\$ 709.03
	\$ 1,164.86
Already acknowledged lists 1/44	261,913.74
	\$263,078.60
Monthly subscriptions	1,017.94
Already acknowledged lists 1/44	55,159.46
	\$ 56,177.40
	\$319,256.00
Remitted to London:—	\$290,117.47
Balance in hand	\$ 29,138.53
N. J. STABB, Hon. Treasurer.	

Hongkong, 19th August, 1915.

HONGKONG'S CONTRIBUTION TO THE ARMY.

Several names have been sent to us to be added to the list we published on Wednesday of men from Hongkong and nearby ports who have answered the call of duty, but whose names do not appear in the list of men who have gone home from the Colony at Government expense. We give the amplified list:—

- Bevan, H. S.
 Bond, H. H.
 Brayfield, T. H. G.
 Brown, W.
 Caldwell, Roy.
 Chatham, W. H.
 Chatham, W. K.
 Clark, Jasper.
 Cope, W. G.
 Cruickshank, E.
 Cunningham, C. C. F.
 Elborough, A. C. E.
 Gilman, L. H. (Canton).
 Gresson, J. E.
 Grimbly, Eric.
 Grissell, F.
 Hallows.
 Harris, Reader.
 *Hirst.
 James, F. W.
 Jay, J. W.
 Lammett, E.
 Lang, L. V.
 Logan, M. H.
 Long, R. F.
 McCaig, J.
 Orchard, E. F. G.
 Page, C. H. (Swatow).
 Parkinson, R. H. (Swatow).
 *Robson, T. E. S.
 Sheehan, A. D.
 Sorby, V.
 *Swire, J. K.
 Temperley, A.
 *Walker, C. N.
 Willson, C.
 Wolf, G. M. D. D. (Canton).
 *Killed in action.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

JOINED.

Private W. L. Handyside joined the Corps on 20th instant, allotted Corps No. 1893 and posted to Civil Service Company.

LEAVE.

Lee-Cpl. J. T. Tooker is granted leave of absence from 21. 8. 15 to 21. 8. 16.

PARADES.

Parades for Saturday, 21st instant, viz.

DETAILS.

Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—On duty until morning of 25th instant—Scouts Co.
 Officer on duty to-night—Capt. Stewart.
 Detention Camp, Kowloon:—On duty to-night—Left Sec. M. G. Co., and the following members of Right Sec. M. G. Co.: H. H. Anderson, Archie, Benjamin, Green, Macdonald, and Setra.
 Officer on duty—Lieut. Hoos.
 On duty 22nd inst.—Centre Sec. M. G. Co.
 Officer on duty—Lieut. Wright.
 Orderly Officer until 25th inst.—Lieut. C. Smith.
 Orderly Sergt. until 25th inst.—Corpl. Young.

G. E. STEWART, Captain, Adjutant, H.K.V. Corps.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

RETURN OF REPLES.

The Orders of August 19th-20th should read—"Ammunition must be retained in safe custody until further orders." No ammunition is to be returned to Store."

SERGEANT-MAJOR'S RANK.

The Hon. C. S. P. directs that in the Police Reserve the Sergeant-Major will wear the uniform of and rank as an Inspector. This Order will apply as from 8.6.15, the date of the first appointment of a Sergeant-Major.

WEARING OF UNIFORM.

N. C. Officers detailed to take charge of parades must wear uniform when on such duty.

LEAVE.

P. C. H. D. Browne is granted six months' leave as from August 24th.

JOINED.

The following have joined:—Mahomed Abbas, Adam Bandran, Kassim Hussain, Sheikh Abdul Hamid, Yacub Mahomed, Ramshan Mahomed Omar, Usuf Mahomed Omar, Abdul Rahman, Abdul Hamid Samy and N. B. White.

F. C. JENKIN, D. S. P. (Reserve).

DUM-DUM BULLETS.

AUSTRIAN OFFICERS PROTEST TO AUSTRIAN WAR OFFICE.

The following message signed by sixteen officers of the Austro-Hungarian Army, was recently sent to the War Office at Vienna:—

"The Officers here as Prisoners-of-War have been shown by the Russian Officials the Austrian range-finding bullets, which bullets have the same effect as Dum-Dums. The wounds caused by these bullets are horrible. We protest in the name of humanity against their further use and request that immediate orders be given to stop their use."

"We were given to understand that the use of them is a breach of the Geneva Convention and that in future officers made Prisoners-of-War will be shot by the same type of bullets."

As showing that the British blockade is effective the figures published by the United States Department of Commerce are significant. These indicate that the value of American exports to Germany in the month of June amounts to just £80, compared with £2,800,000 in June, 1914.

PROCEEDINGS AT MARINE COURT.

1,000 yards from her. The "M."
were hoisted for some three
minutes. Then the examination
waived him to go up and be exam-
ined. At 6.28 he went full speed astern.
The launch was close up on the starboard
about 150 feet away. At 6.27 h
and blew the usual three blast
whistle when going astern. Ho-
ing on his original course whe-

6.25 p.m.,
approximately
N." flags
on four
or officer
ained. At
n, as the
board bow,
he stopped
s on his
was head-
n he came

Lieut. Davey, R.N.R., No. 2,
Officer and acting No. 1 at the
time, said that on the day of the
he was standing just outside the
limits. He was expecting the
and the *On Lee* about 6 p.m.
on the lookout for them. He
the *On Lee* six miles away
minutes later the *Taishan* ap-
minutes away, she coming
Capsiuman Pass. Following
custom he hoisted the "M.N."

Shipping Officers apply through-
out the world. It was never in
the face of that, that the ex-
ceptions should be away from
the general rule. It was never in
the face of the general laws by a side-
step, as just as important that
should be observed in war-time
peace. It was most important
prevention of collisions, that the
had not the right of way ship
out of the way.

Authorities were quoted by M
and the hearing was
adjourned.

A Constantinople telegram says the French armoured cruiser *Arcturion* arrived off Alexandretta Harbor and her commander sent a letter to the Vice-Governor of the town, demanding the flag over the German Consulate be lowered. The authorities whereupon the cruiser fired five shots into the consulate. This had no effect, the flag was run down and *Jeanne d'Arc* then steamed away.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. 22

[414-1] ~~in connection with~~

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO LET.

A GENTLEMAN can have Board and Residence in Private House, Kowloon. ROOM with Private Bath and Verandah, nicely situated.

Apply to—
KOWLOON,
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 21st August, 1915. [879]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, RANGOON, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at Consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board on the 23rd inst., at Noon, will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their Goods from alongside, such Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by the Undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Agents,
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [29]

WARNING.

"LE PETIT CHAT" SAVON.

EXTRA FIN

("CAT" MARK BRAND OF PERFUMED SOAP).

MESSRS. C. FERRIER & Co., the Proprietors and Manufacturers of this well known Perfumed Soap, have ascertained that Soap made by other Manufacturers is being placed on the market under a mark which is a gross imitation of the registered "Le Petit Chat" mark belonging to Messrs. C. FERRIER & Co. Such manufacturers are warned that Messrs. C. FERRIER & Co. will not hesitate to take all steps open to them to stop such fraudulent competition.

And all merchants and shopkeepers are warned that steps will be taken without notice against any persons found selling or in the possession of soap bearing a mark which is an imitation of "Le Petit Chat" mark of Messrs. C. FERRIER & Co. The sole representative of Messrs. C. FERRIER & Co. in Hongkong is Mr. B. NEBES of the firm of L. NEBES, 93, Rue de la République, Marseilles.

[840]

WANTED.

JAPANESE. 31 years of age, Married. Seeks position as General Work Assistant or Bookkeeper. Experience on Accounting Staff of Bank and as Clerk of Shipyard. Full investigation courted. Salary to be settled after trial.

Write—
O. SAKAI,
No. 11, D'Aguiar Street,
Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [871]

G. R.

NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in writing for permission to do so to the Captain SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, at least 48 hours before the intended hour of departure, giving name, nationality, age, sex, height and occupation of the applicant, and stating the name of the steamer or other vessel or the hour of the train by which the applicant wishes to leave. Applicants should apply in person for their passes at the CENTRAL POLICE STATION between the hours of 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 2 P.M. to 4 P.M. daily.

Hongkong, 10th July, 1915. [739]

GIVE YOUR RAZOR A

NEW LEASE OF LIFE.

Remember we do all kinds of grinding and edge making. We sharpen Clippers, Shears, Scissors, per Pocket Knives, Surgical Instruments, etc.

WE SHARPEN EVERYTHING.

CAMPBELL, MOORE & Co., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd July, 1915. [887]

JUST RECEIVED:

SEEDS.

GRACA & CO.

No. 11, CAINE ROAD,

Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [725]

A LING & CO.

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS

STORE.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Market in Various States.

Telephone 1219.
Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [515]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE DIVIDEND DECLARED for the Half Year ending 30th June, 1915, at the Rate of TWO POUNDS THREE SHILLINGS STERLING per Share, is Payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th day of August, Current, at the Office of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,
N. J. STABB,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 14th August, 1915. [884]

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

IN Accordance with the Provisions of No. 111 of the Articles of Association of the General Managers have This Day declared an INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June, 1915, of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE.

DIVIDEND WARRANTS may be obtained on application at the Office of the Company on and after TUESDAY, 24th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to 23rd instant, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1915. [849]

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Company's Hotel on SATURDAY, the 28th August, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts of the Company to the 30th June, 1915, with the Report of the Directors, and to discuss any matter that may be competently brought before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 21st to 28th August, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
J. H. TAGGART,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1915. [888]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers.

In all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLET

SHOT. From No. 10 to 8SSG. at \$5, \$7, and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES

and AIRGUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & Co.

Hongkong, 4th February, 1915. [508]

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

[784]

DRINK

ALLSOPP'S

BRITISH PILSENER

BEER.

SOLE AGENTS:

CALDBECK,

MACGREGOR & CO.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

15 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

[10]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building

Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour

immediate possession.

Apply to—

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.

Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Kowloon

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1915. [45]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

NORMAN COTTAGE, No. 2, Peak Road, 4 GOOD ROOMS. Immediate possession.

Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET.

HARPERVILLE, Garden Road, SEVEN ROOMS, Very Large Dining Room, immediate possession, house in excellent order. Tennis Court and Garden.

Apply—
PERCY SMITH, SETH & FLEMING.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1915. [876]

TO LET—FURNISHED.

FOREBANK EAST, No. 100, THE PEAK, Tennis Court. From September.

Apply—
Care of "Daily Press" Office,
Hongkong, 18th August, 1915. [870]

OFFICES TO LET.

NO. 6, DES VOEUX ROAD, 1st Floor.

Apply—
JOSEPH BROTHERS.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1915. [867]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September, that part of the building known as "STONEHENG," No. 5, Robinson Road, now in the occupation of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, particularly suitable for a Boarding House.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 10th August, 1915. [847]

TO LET.

BRITISH CONCESSION, SHAMEN.

ONE THREE-ROOMED FLAT, also Good Office and Godown accommodation.

Apply—
T. E. GRIFFITH, LTD.,
Canton, 28th July, 1915. [798]

TO LET.

FROM 1st September next, desirable SIX and EIGHT ROOMED Residences in Broadwood and Wong-Nel-Chong Roads, the latter commanding a Fine View of the Harbour.

For terms and particulars, apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [767]

TO LET.

HOUSES in LYEMOON VILLAS and TORRES BUILDINGS, ready for occupation from the 1st August next.

Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUATION
Hongkong, 16th July, 1915. [501]

NOTICE.

TO LET—A HOUSE at Observatory Villas Kowloon.

Apply to—
ARRATON V. APCAR & Co.
Hongkong, 6th July, 1915. [729]

TO LET.

WHOLE or PART SHOP in Chater Road.

Apply—
CLARK & Co.,
Opticians.
Hongkong, 29th June, 1915. [705]

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 1, DUDDELL STREET, for Office or Dwellings.

Apply within.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1915. [616]

TO LET.

FOUR-ROOMED FLATS in Hanoi Road, Kowloon, and MAY ROAD, Hongkong, with possession in October next. English Baths and Kitchen Ranges, Hot and Cold Water, Electric Light. First Class Modern Appointments throughout, including Water Carriage System.

"PENYBREW," Maiden Bow, Kowloon, 6-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

2, MINDEN VILLAS, Kowloon, 5-Roomed House with Tennis Court.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES in Garden Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.

FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

A FLAT in Humphrey's Buildings, Kowloon.

Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE Co., Ltd.,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 17th July, 1915. [852]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

OFFICES, facing the Harbour between the Hongkong Club and Post Office.

58, THE PEAK "THE RETREAT"

21, WONG-NEL-CHONG ROAD, GODOWNS, New Prince, Kennedy Town.

GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road.

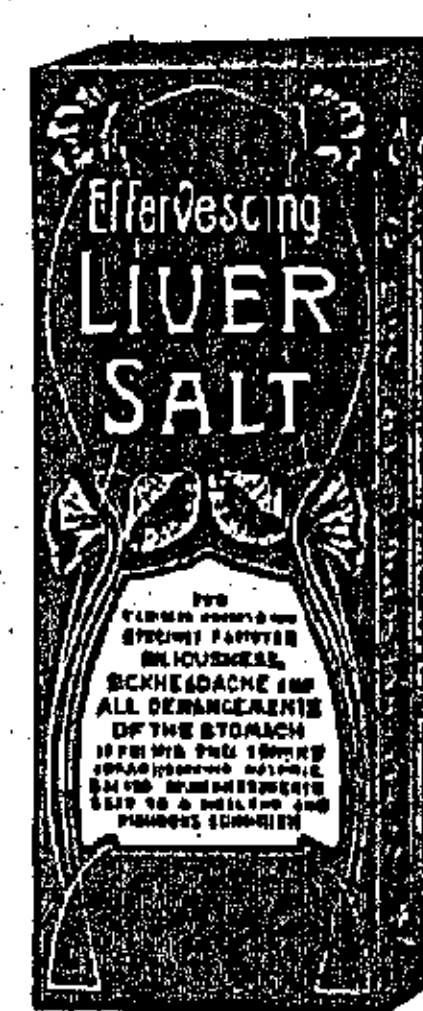
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 1st April, 1915. [33]

INTIMATION



FOR THE MORNING AFTER THE NIGHT BEFORE TAKE

WATSON'S



SOLD ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

[13]

BIRTH.

BRIDGER.—On the 20th August, at 3, Babington Path, to Mr. and Mrs. R. L. BRIDGER, a daughter. [878]

AGRADECIMIENTO.

Francisco Maria Paula de Graça e irmãos, José Maria Roque de Graça e Ozorio o esposa, e Filomeno Maria de Graça Ozorio e irmas, extremamente reconhecidos, agradecem aos seus parentes e pessoas de suas relações que acompanharam o enterro do seu estimado sobrinho, irmão e cunhado Francisco Xavier de Graça Ozorio.

Agradecem igualmente a todas as pessoas que se dignaram enviar gratulações, e que se interessaram pelas novas do enfermo durante a sua longa doença. [877]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD C. LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, August 21st, 1915.

GOVERNMENT IN JAPAN.

MR. SAMUEL G. BLYTHE, an American journalist who recently visited Japan, has been writing in American papers on the Japanese Constitution, in terms which will astonish all those who have watched its working for the last twenty years. He regards the Elder Statesmen, whom he speaks of as forming the Privy Council, as the chief obstacle to a fairly democratic government, and apparently accepts the opinion of certain Japanese that the death of the present Elder Statesmen will rid the country of an incubus. On their death, he thinks, Japan will be a constitutional monarchy and reasonably democratic, with the legislative assembly and the Cabinet doing the governing and law making. It is true the Emperor is theoretically absolute and infallible, but as he is directed by his Cabinet, just as the King of England is directed by his Ministry, he practically governs in just the same way as the King of England or the President of the United States. Moreover, the Japanese statesmen of later days have seen to it that the Emperor has adequate counsel, instruction and direction. To those not acquainted with the history of Japan, and having but an outside view of Japan's politics, Mr. BLYTHE'S conclusions may appear reasonable, but to those who look deeper than the mere

surface it is evident that these conclusions are based on a misconception. In the first place the Emperors of Japan for the last three hundred years have not held the supreme power. Before the Restoration, they were mere puppet-Emperors, sanctified, if you will, but absolutely without power. The Restoration nominally restored the power to the hands of the Emperors, but actually transferred it from the hands of the chiefs of one clan to the hands of the chiefs of other clans. It is a remarkable point in the history of Japan that the men who have actually ruled the country, whether as Emperors or as representatives of the Emperors, have been few and far between. It is the men behind the Throne—or as the Japanese express it, "behind the curtain,"—who have exercised the real power. Japan's failure to produce a succession of great statesmen was no doubt the cause of this curious state of affairs. On the Restoration the nominal power was transferred from the TOKUGAWA family to the Emperor, but the actual power, as before, rested in the hands of the great feudal lords and their retainers, those who played the chief part in the overthrow of the TOKUGAWA régime naturally obtaining the highest power. The position of the EMPEROR of Japan may thus be compared to that of the Tsar of Russia, who also occupies a nominal, semi-divine position, with the real power in the hands of the Great Lords. In Japan the representatives of these great lords are to-day the Elder Statesmen, and to regard their disappearance as probable, or even beneficial, is to disregard the historic position. The Elder Statesmen have no legal position in the Japanese Constitution, just as the English Cabinet has no legal standing, but to suggest that the Emperor can govern without the Elder Statesmen is as much as to suggest that King GEORGE has the power to govern without his Cabinet. The present Elder Statesmen, who do not form a Privy Council, which is quite a distinct body, will pass in the course of years, but their places will be taken by others. As for the Japanese Cabinet, so many Ministries have come and so many Ministries have gone since the Constitution was promulgated, that it is difficult to understand how Mr. BLYTHE was deceived into attaching so much importance to it; while the very name of Diet should have put him on his guard against regarding that organisation as a law-making body. It is true it makes laws, but it makes the laws which the Cabinet instructs it to make, and behind the Cabinet are the Elder Statesmen. When the Diet attempts to take an independent line it is either suspended until it adopts a better frame of mind, or, as an extreme measure, a message from the EMPEROR, commanding the House to adopt the measure proposed by the Cabinet, is obtained. As to disobey the Imperial orders would be rank blasphemy, this measure is sufficient to quell all opposition. The Diet is thus merely a deliberative assembly, with a flavouring of legislative rights. The body which it most resembles is the Prussian Diet, on which organisation it was framed, but its powers are even more limited. The fact that it has no power is sufficient to show what position it takes among the national assemblies of the world. Japan's political system may thus be said to consist of a deliberative assembly with nominal legislative powers, a Cabinet of Ministers who occupy the place of high officials of their respective Departments, and are only responsible to the EMPEROR, a semi-secret and unacknowledged council of directors, and the EMPEROR as the nominal ruler. No doubt there are in these bodies the germs of a constitutional government, but they cannot be considered as forming one yet. They are the old feudal forms of government in a modern guise. The political sense in Japan is as yet so little developed that it may, moreover, be considered doubtful whether a more democratic form of government would benefit the country. When it is remembered how lightly the members of the Diet regard their duties, how quickly political parties are formed and dissolved, how easily members drift from one political party to another, and how listlessly the public regard political issues, some hesitation must be felt at placing more power in the hands of any national assembly. No doubt the present system has its disadvantages; no doubt Japanese diplomacy is more the diplomacy of the "big stick" than anything else, and that her commercial policy is hopelessly antiquated and unsuited to her needs; granting all this, it may still be argued that these disadvantages are better than the mob rule which would follow any sudden widening of the legislative powers of the people—a mob rule which would plunge Japan into the chaotic condition of Mexico.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 5 p.m.

Some parts of the native city of Canton are again flooded to a depth of ten or twelve inches.

Mr. Justice Gompertz, who has been taking a holiday in Canada, is expected back on Sunday week.

Mr. L. M. Woodward, Judicial Commissioner, F.M.S., has been appointed Senior Puisne Judge, Straits Settlements.

The Bishop of Victoria will tomorrow (Sunday) conduct the Evening Service at the Peak Church at 6.30 p.m.

On Monday next, August 23rd, the Bishop and Mrs. Lander will be "At Home" at the Eyrick, 3, The Peak, to missionaries, of whom there are a large number spending their holidays in the Colony.

The Journey of the 75, organized in Indo-China on July 14th last, to assist the victims of the war in France, has produced in Cochinchina alone more than one hundred thousand dollars, of which Saigon contributed twenty thousand.

Because the Chinese in America are boycotting the Japanese steamship lines, the *Titan* of the Blue Funnel Line, which arrived at Yokohama from Vancouver recently, carried 530 Chinese passengers, reports the *Japan Advertiser*. Most of these are men who have made their "fortune" in the United States and in Canada and are returning to China to live in ease for the rest of their lives. They refused to take any of the N.Y.K. or O.S.K. boats that sailed from north-western ports and waited for passage on the *Titan*.

The *Strait Times* understands that Dr. Lin Boon Keng has accepted the invitation of His Excellency the Governor to succeed Mr. Tan Jiah Kim, C.M.G., as representative of the Chinese community in the Legislative Council. He has already had eight or nine years on the Council, and upon his resignation, having been responsible for many measures for the welfare of the Straits Chinese, he was thanked for his services by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. Since that time, he has devoted his attention to reform and to educational matters.

AT THE SUMMARY COURT.

Several small cases concerning European firms were mentioned in the Summary Court yesterday.

Mr. L. D'Almeida e Castro sued Parr & Company, Limited for the sum of \$206, being the amount due for professional services rendered. Mr. Hayward told his lordship that there had been a settlement, the defendant going to plaintiff's office and paying.

Judgment was given against Tong Sing & Company who were sued by the General Electric Company, Limited, of China, for the sum of \$380.

The Robert Dollar Company sued Kwong Fook Cheung for the sum of \$58.51. The hearing was adjourned.

G. A. Hastings sued Wong Luk Fung for the sum of \$113. Mr. Crew (of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings) said the case was settled.

MACAO NOTES.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, August 16th.

DREDGING THE HARBOUR.

The harbour authorities are greatly hastening themselves in order to facilitate the work of dredging the harbour. Offices, workshops, and a foundry are to be constructed for those concerned in the work. The principal office and depository for materials will be at a house on Green Island, belonging to the Seminary. The newly-purchased tug-boat, arrived in the harbour on the 9th. The dredger is now in Hongkong to undergo certain repairs. Every indication points to the determination of the authorities to thoroughly carry out this important work.

A BLOW FOR THE WATER SYNDICATE.
It seems that the well-laid plans of the Water Syndicate have been somewhat unexpectedly frustrated. They cannot now secure water from the Ribeira Grande, as the proprietor of that spring has "let" the waters to a certain business man, an outsider, who, it would seem, is seeking to obtain a monopoly, and to dictate his own terms. The water supply should belong to the Colony itself, and this is a grave danger as well as a public matter. What is really wanted is a proper and up-to-date water supply system. There are many good watersheds around Macao, and expert advice should be taken for the construction of a reservoir.

A POISONOUS FISH.

A particular fish called by the Chinese *kai-pou*, which abounds in Macao waters just now, is extremely dangerous for human consumption. A family of 14 persons were recently poisoned, but with the exception of one, all, fortunately, have partially recovered.

THE WAR.

ANOTHER SUBMARINE INFAMY.

WHITE STAR LINER TORPEDOED.

SEVERE BATTLE IN GALLIOLI.

FRENCH PIERCE GERMAN LINES.

FALL OF GREAT RUSSIAN FORTRESS.

BIG GERMAN FLEET GAINS GULF OF RIGA.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WHITE STAR LINER TORPEDOED.

LIVES OF OVER 400 ENDANGERED.

LONDON, August 19th.

The White Star liner *Arabic*, 15,000 tons, has been torpedoed.

She sailed from Liverpool for New York yesterday afternoon and was sunk at 9.15 to-day.

The *Arabic* foundered off Fastnet, and floated only eleven minutes.

Eleven boats got away, but it is feared that a large number of passengers are lost.

LATER.

The *Arabic* carried no first-class passengers, but a total of about 170 second and third-class passengers and a crew of about 850.

A number of passengers were Americans.

The White Star Co. states that some fifteen boats are now en route to Queenstown, but it is not yet known whether there has been any loss of life.

LATER.

The *Arabic* was torpedoed without warning.

The latest list of those aboard at the time gives 132 second-class, 48 steerage and 243 crew. There were ample boats on the *Arabic* for a much larger number and the boats known to be afloat would easily accommodate the above total.

LATER.

The White Star Company announces that 375 have been saved, and that 48 are still unaccounted for.

The Press Bureau repeats this statement, and mentions that there were 20 Americans on the ship.

PITIFUL APPEARANCE OF THE RESCUED.

LATER.

Two vessels have arrived at Queenstown with 175 passengers and 216 of the crew of the *Arabic*, rescued from eleven of the *Arabic's* boats. Their appearance was most pitiful. Their clothing was scanty, they were hatless, and many were injured about the head and face. They had to be taken to the hotels in motor-cars. Doctors attended them.

PASSENGERS' TERRIBLE EXPERIENCES.

Prior to the torpedoing of the liner the passengers saw another British steamer torpedoed, and rushed, frightened, for lifebelts. They had just adjusted them when the *Arabic* was torpedoed. Lifeboats and life-rafts were quickly launched, the passengers scrambling in. Many fell into the water, and clung to the rafts. Two sailors swam and lifted on to a raft a woman who was shrieking for help. Many ladies were in their berths at the time of the torpedoing, and ran on deck in their night-dresses. They were provided with blankets.

TRIBUTE TO THE CREW.

An American passenger, who was clad only in a dressing-gown, said that but for the splendid discipline of the crew over 200 would have perished.

FOUR AMERICANS UNACCOUNTED FOR.

Officials of the White Star Line state that all passengers except eight have been saved and landed at Queenstown. Of the eight unaccounted for four are Americans.

[The *Arabic's* tonnage is given in *Lloyd's Register* as 15,801. Her dimensions were: Length—600ft., width—65ft., depth—47ft. Her speed is given as 16 knots. She was built in 1903.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SUBMARINE WARFARE. SEVERAL STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, August 20th.

The Wilson liner *Griffin* has been sunk. The crew were rescued.

The Norwegian steamers *Minerva* and *Romulus*, the Spanish steamer *Isidora*, the British steamer *Bonny* and a trawler have been sunk.

The crews were saved.

The Wilson liner *Scythia* and two small British steamers have been sunk. The crews were saved.

GERMANY AND GREEK SHIPS.

LONDON, August 20th.

The German Minister at Athens has sent a Note to the Greek Government in which he recommends that Greek vessels should carry larger national flags in view of submarine attacks in the Aegean Sea.

RUSSO-GERMAN NAVAL FIGHT.

RUSSIANS RETIRE BEFORE SUPERIOR STRENGTH.

PETROGRAD, August 20th.

An official announcement states: Our warships guarding the entrance to the Gulf of Riga retired after a fight owing to the great superiority of the enemy fleet.

AUSTRIAN NAVAL ATTACK REPULSED.

GALLANT ITALIAN GARRISON.

ROME, August 20th.

Twenty Austrian naval units, with an aeroplane, attacked the small island of Pelagosa in the Adriatic. The garrison resisted stoutly, and the Austrians were afraid to land and sailed off.

There were only seven Italian casualties.

THE NEAR EAST

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

DARDANELLES OPERATIONS.

THE TURKS FORESTALLED.

LONDON, August 19th.

General Sir Ian Hamilton reports that the recent operations in Gallipoli have consisted of attacks on the enemy positions along the southern and "Anzac" (Australians' and New Zealanders') lines, including a fresh landing in strong force at Suvla Bay.

There is evidence from statements made by prisoners that the Turks had been considerably reinforced with a view to attacking us, and our attacks forestalled them by twenty-four hours. Consequently fighting was very severe, and the casualties of both sides were very heavy. The landing at Suvla Bay was well planned and carried out by the Navy, but despite the fact that the Turks developed their greatest strength in the "Anzac" zone our troops at Suvla were unable to make very satisfactory progress before the enemy was able to bring up considerable forces from his reserves, to bring our further advances here to a standstill. All points won have been consolidated. The spirit of the troops is excellent.

TURKISH FEARS REGARDING SMYRNA.

PARIS, August 20th.

Large Turkish forces have arrived to guard Smyrna, where the Turks fear a landing.

ACTIVITY OF KRUPP'S AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

ATHENS, August 20th.

Diplomatic advices from Constantinople state that there is great activity at Krupp's works there. They are turning out 2,000 shells daily.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CAPTURE OF KOVNO.

GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENTS.

AMSTERDAM, August 19th.

A Berlin *communiqué* claims that 30 officers and 3,900 men were captured at Kovno.

Under pressure of the capture of Kovno the Russians are evacuating their positions opposite Kalvarja and Suwalki.

The Germans claim to have reached the railway running from Bialystok to Brestlitovsk and stormed two of the Northern forts of Novogeorgievsk, taking a thousand prisoners and 125 guns.

The Germans further declare that the armies of Prince Leopold and General von Mackensen are progressing.

The Germans have reached the advanced positions of Brestlitovsk, while they are also advancing eastward of Wlodawa. The Russians have having evacuated the east bank of the Bug.

THE GERMAN ADVANCE.

A DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

PETROGRAD, August 19th.

A *communiqué* states:—The enemy has continued vigorously to develop the success achieved at Kovno. He occupied the town and, advancing beyond, established himself in the district between the rivers Mena and Vilna.

The German attacks on Ossowiec fortress on Tuesday night and Wednesday were repulsed. Fighting continues on the front Ossowiec to Brestlitovsk and further south.

In some sectors the fighting is of the most desperate character, especially where the enemy on Tuesday and Wednesday attacked our troops on the lower Bobr, in the direction of Bielsk, along the Tcherenkha railway, and near Wlodawa.

The enemy are displaying increasing vigour in their attacks on the Novogeorgievsk fortifications on the right of the Vistula and Narew rivers.

The fighting is of the bloodiest description and German corpses are heaped upon our entanglements, but the German artillery, developing its maximum fire, silenced our guns and demolished our fortifications between the rivers Wkra and Narew, and thereafter the Russians, despite all efforts, were forced to retire to the right bank of the Wkra. This enabled the Germans to concentrate their efforts upon the Northern sector of the fortifications between the Wkra and the Vistula.

FALL OF NOVOGEORGIEVSK.

20,000 PRISONERS TAKEN.

AMSTERDAM, August 20th.

A Berlin *communiqué* announces that the fortress of Novogeorgievsk has been captured, with over 20,000 prisoners. The Kaiser has arrived there.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH STORM A GERMAN SALIENT.

PARIS, August 19th.

There has been great activity throughout the Artois region. The French stormed the German salient in the region of Souchez and repulsed several German counter attacks.

The French artillery in various sectors overcame the enemy's batteries. Violent hand to hand fighting is proceeding on the summit of Linge.

The French further advanced at Schratzmaennele, taking a number of prisoners.

INTENSE ARTILLERY DUEL.

PARIS, August 19th.

To-night's *communiqué* states that an intense artillery duel has continued over most of the front.

The Germans in the Vosges limited their action against our positions at Lingekopf and Schratzmaennele to a violent cannonade.

We took prisoners and five mitrailleuses during the fight which gained us ground at Artois yesterday.

FRENCH PENETRATE GERMAN LINES.

AMSTERDAM, August 19th.

The French have conducted a daylong bombardment between Angres and Souchez, says a German *communiqué*.

The Germans admit that the French thereafter penetrated the German lines.

AUSTRO-ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

CAVALRY FOR TRENCHES.

AT THEIR OWN REQUEST.

ROME, August 20th.

The Italian cavalry are restive because they cannot be employed in the present mountain warfare. They have sent an appeal to their Commander, the Count of Turin, asking to be allowed to fight in the trenches and to join the mountain artillery.

The Commander has granted their appeal.

Santa Lucia is only two miles from the fortress of Tolmino, and the trenches taken by the Italians are near the summit, which is strongly fortified.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT EXPECTED.

ATHENS, August 19th.

The Balkan situation is of absorbing interest, especially the possibility of a re-establishment of the Balkan League on the side of the Entente Powers.

Considerable importance is attached to the fact that the British Minister had an audience of the King to-day, and a subsequent conference with M. Venizelos.

The King expressed a desire to see the Ministers of the other Entente Powers.

THE POLITICAL POLICY OF GREECE.

ATHENS, August 20th.

The difficulties of M. Venizelos are almost solely caused by the policy of his predecessors, and it has been even asked whether they have not rendered the foreign situation such that M. Venizelos' policy is almost impossible.

SERVIA AND GREECE.

A SECRET SITTING OF THE SKUPSTINA.

NISSA, August 20th.

The Skupstina is now sitting in secret session, considering the proposals of the Entente Powers. The gravity of the situation is fully realised, and the outcome of the crisis with Greece is awaited with a view to the probable effect it will have on the Balkan situation.

GERMANY'S HIGH-WATER MARK.

AMSTERDAM, August 20th.

The Reichstag has re-opened. The President, in the course of a speech, described the German successes as bordering on the fabulous.

The Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, said that Germany, relying on her glorious troops, could regard the future proudly and fearlessly. He expressed heartfelt thanks to the Netherlands, which had twice given assistance to severely wounded prisoners returning from England, and specially thanked the Pope, who was chiefly responsible for the realisation of so many works of humanity during the war.

He denounced England for strangling neutral commerce, and Russia for devastating Poland and removing the Jews and Christians to languish on the muddy roads.

The Chancellor also lengthily reviewed conditions before the war, and denied that Germany, which sought only a peaceful development for 44 years, was responsible for the war.

THE FATE OF BELGIUM.

OPINIONS OF GERMAN INTELLECTUALS.

LONDON, August 20th.

The second memorandum sent by German intellectuals to Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg in regard to the annexation of Belgium, details of which appeared in yesterday's *Daily Press*, stated: "We must acknowledge that the annexation of politically independent nations is vicious. The Empire has assimilated foreign elements very slowly, and still incompletely, and we do not desire to permit ourselves to be driven by the course of events, by individuals, or by easily conceived popular feeling, to change the fundamentals on which the Empire was created, or to destroy the character of our national state. We are firmly convinced that the war will end in a full victory for Germany, but the German nation can only conclude a peace which will give a sure foundation for the unimpeded use of its strength and enterprise at home and on the free seas. We trust that your Excellency will succeed in reaching such a peace at the height of our military successes."

(Among the signatories to this memorandum were Herr Dolmuck, Herr Dernberg and Herr Harnack.)

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LORD KITCHENER WITH FRENCH ARMY.

ADMIRATION OF TROOPS' BEARING.

PARIS, August 20th.

It is officially announced that Lord Kitchener visited the French Army on Monday and Tuesday, and, with M. Millerand, on Wednesday, thoroughly inspected the French Front, and complimented the Generals on the fine appearance and discipline of the troops.

The British War Minister had long interviews with General Joffre and M. Millerand, in which questions affecting the two Armies were discussed, and very urgent matters were promptly settled.

M. Millerand, speaking at a dinner on Tuesday evening, said that Lord Kitchener's repeated expressions of admiration and confidence would be a recompense and encouragement to the troops. "The enemy was no longer nursing illusions. Already he was seeking to excite pacific demonstrations among the neutrals and the belligerents, but the troops, people, and Government of France were more than ever resolved not to lay down their arms till the goal was reached, even if the way were as long as the road to Tipperary."

Lord Kitchener, speaking in French, replied, and said that after seeing the French Armies he was more confident than ever of final victory. He reiterated that Great Britain was resolved to make every effort to aid her faithful Ally to reach the goal.

Lord Kitchener, on his inspection, wore the French war medal of 1870 above his British Orders, and did not conceal his joy at again being in the midst of the Army in whose ranks he once fought.

After reviewing a Division including African troops, Lord Kitchener spoke in Arabic to an Algerian officer, to whom he said that the Chiefs and native soldiers could be entirely confident of the final success of the Allies. The officer, after a moment's astonishment, replied that they were all absolutely convinced of ultimate victory.

While another Division was being inspected, M. Millerand, standing in front of the Colours, decorated Major-General Yarde-Buller and Colonel Fitz-Gerald with the Legion of Honour.

"NOT DECENT WARFARE."

INDIGNATION AGAINST GERMANY IN NORWAY.

CHRISTIANIA, August 19th.

Norway is angry at the action of a German submarine in stopping the Norwegian mail packet steamer *Hugin*, and at the seizure of the mails. Norway has sent a protest to Berlin and has requested the return of the mails.

The *Aften Post* says: The Norwegian people received with hot indignation and bitterness the news of the treatment of the Norwegian mail packet by a German submarine. It will be resented from the North Cape to Lindesnes. The injury done to Norway by the grabbing of the Norwegian mails is immaterial compared with the damage done to our country. The theft of neutral mails is not part of decent warfare.

DENMARK'S ACTION.

COPENHAGEN, August 19th.

The Danish Postmaster-General asserts that no more Danish mails will be sent via Norway to England. They will be despatched solely on Danish vessels in the future.

A WAR SEQUEL.

GERMAN BANK GOES INTO LIQUIDATION.

AMSTERDAM, August 20th.

At a meeting of shareholders of the Mittel Rheinische Bank, belonging to the important group of Disconto Gesellschaft, it was decided to go into liquidation owing to the great losses occasioned by the war. The bank was closely connected with the great industries of the Rhine, and the province of Westphalia.

SOUTH WALES MINERS.

TROUBLE ALMOST AT AN END.

LONDON, August 20th.

The last remaining coal trouble in South Wales is in process of speedy settlement. Mr. Runciman's decision, whereby both sides agreed to abide, on the few outstanding points will be given out in a day or two.

THE MINERS AND THE WAR.

LONDON, August 20th.

A great conference of miners is to be held at an early date to consider the suspension of the Eight Hours Act.

AUSTRALIAN COPPER.

OFFERS FOR SHELL MAKING.

MELBOURNE, August 20th.

Conferences are proceeding for the local smelting and refining of the whole of Australia's copper ore, and also the local manufacture of copper goods.

Fifty Victorian firms have offered to engage in shell making.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN INTRIGUES IN AMERICA.

STEPS BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

MORE DISCLOSURES.

NEW YORK, August 20th.

It is understood that President Wilson has requested that certain statements regarding the existence of German propaganda and the activity of a German spy system for several years prior to the war should be submitted to the Naval authorities and the Neutrality Board. These statements refer to attempts to gain information as to the secrets of American battleships, the details of the fire control system, etc. Also regarding the use of certain wireless stations, and endeavours to obtain permanent land stations in the neighbourhood of Nicaragua, which would be of great value even with the Panama Canal being fortified.

NEW YORK, August 20th.

The *New York World* says that the contract with the Bridgeport Connector Projectile Company was approved by the Military Attaché, Captain Pappen, and others. It was prepared by Herr Heymann, ex-agent of the Hamburg-America line, of Mexico City, the same person who secured the landing of arms at Puerto Mexico, or General Huerta two years ago when the United States was trying to prevent further shipments to Mexico. This company, last July, contracted for powder with the Etna Explosive Company, whose President is a British subject, and who is now most indignant, as possibly its output was going to Britain's enemies.

One of the German agents gave a receipt for \$100,000 as a guarantee for the performance of the contract.

The *Providence Journal* says that American detectives, posing as German agents, received from an Attaché at the German Embassy a list of thirty German officers in the United States for whom the Embassy desired fraudulent passports.

MAKING MUNITIONS.

335 CONTROLLED ESTABLISHMENTS.

LONDON, August 19th.

Mr. Lloyd George announces that there are now 335 controlled munition establishments.

COTTON AS CONTRABAND.

OFFICIAL INTIMATION TO AMERICA.

WASHINGTON, August 19th.

The British Embassy announces that the Allied Powers have agreed to declare cotton contraband of war.

FRENCH PRISONERS.

TO BE TAKEN FROM THE MARSHES.

PARIS, August 20th.

The French Government, having submitted the testimony of American and Swiss witnesses as to the good treatment of German prisoners, and also having threatened reprisals, Germany has consented to return to the original camps French prisoners who were condemned to drain the marshes as a reprisal for alleged ill-treatment of Germans in French African colonies.

BRITISH NAVAL MEN.

TO BE INTERNED BY NORWAY.

LONDON, August 20th.

The Norwegian Government has decided to intern twelve officers and ninety-three men of the cruiser *Adula* who landed in their own boats. Those whom neutrals brought ashore were permitted to return to England.

BIG FRENCH DEPOSITS.

PARIS, August 20th.

Over eight millions (£8,000,000) sterling gold has been deposited in the Bank of France during the past seven weeks.

HURRICANE AT TEXAS.

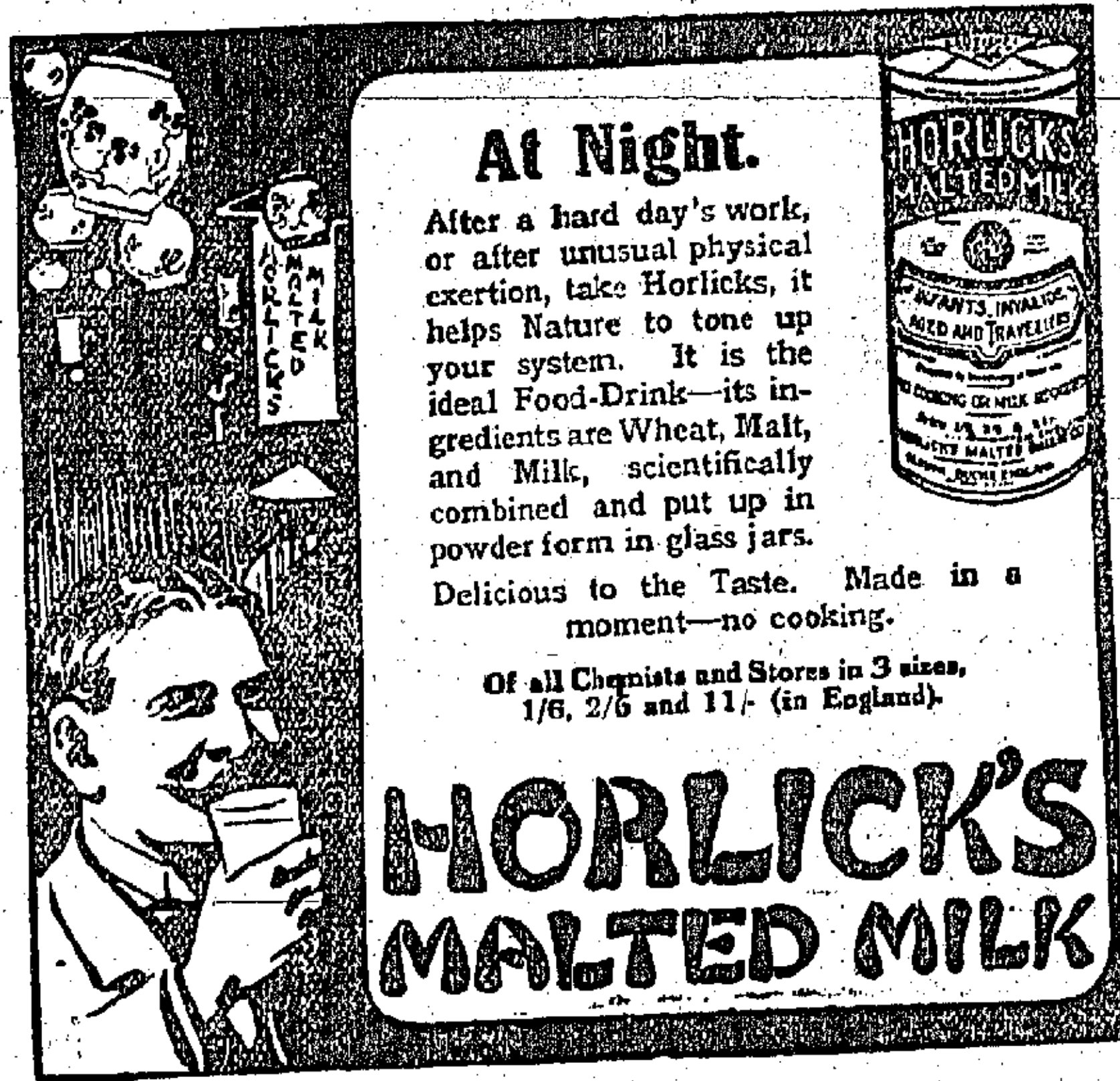
MANY LIVES LOST: IMMENSE DAMAGE.

NEW YORK, August 20th.

It is estimated that one hundred persons perished in the hurricane at Dallas, Texas. The cotton crops were considerably damaged.

At times of crisis it must be Bovril

BRITISH TO THE BACKBONE



At Night.
After a hard day's work, or after unusual physical exertion, take Horlick's, it helps Nature to tone up your system. It is the ideal Food-Drink—its ingredients are Wheat, Malt, and Milk, scientifically combined and put up in powder form in glass jars. Delicious to the Taste. Made in a moment—no cooking.
Of all Chemists and Stores in 3 sizes, 1/6, 2/6 and 11/- (in England).

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JOHNNIE WALKER

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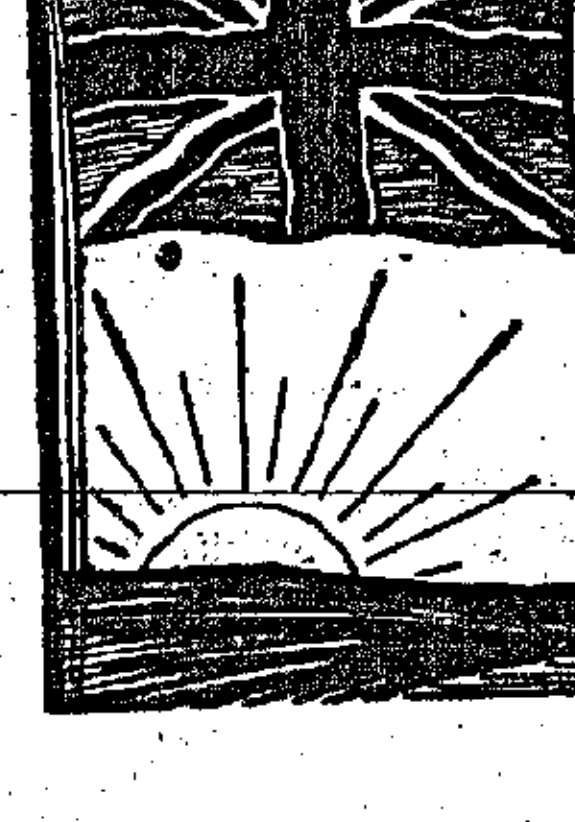
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JOHNNIE WALKER "Black" Label, Over 12 years old.

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The finest health beverage. Warranted by a British firm of world-wide renown.
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Evans & Sons Ltd., Liverpool & London.

PRUSSIAN ATROCITIES ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

STATEMENT BY AN AUSTRIAN OFFICER.

PERING, August 11th.

The following despatch from the General Headquarters of the Russian Army, dated August 1st, has been handed to Reuters Agency by the Russian Legation:

An Austrian lieutenant belonging to an infantry regiment, who was made prisoner, gave on July 2nd the following information during his cross-examination:

PRUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

Our Austrian division has been operating for two months with the Germans, our regiment having more frequently as neighbours the Prussian Guard. If only Russian soldiers knew what incredible sufferings, what an awful and shameful death awaits many of them, they would not surrender alive. I shall relate to you several incidents that I witnessed or that were narrated to me by our officers and soldiers.

TORTURE AND SUFFERINGS OF THE RUSSIANS.

(1.)—At the end of April and in May, during the Russian retreat to the River San and beyond, many times my soldiers, Bohemians, Poles and Ruthenians, rushed up to me, saying, "with terror, depicted in their faces, that somewhere nearby, where there were German and partly Austrian soldiers, the Germans were torturing Russian prisoners and tormenting them to death. Many times did I run to the place indicated and awful scenes met my eyes. In many places were strewn the disfigured and mutilated corpses of the Russian soldiers. The German soldiers standing near declared each time that they had only obeyed the orders of their superiors.

GERMAN BRUTALITY.

When I questioned the German officers as to the truth of this statement, they answered: "Thus must one deal with every Russian prisoner, and until you Austrians act in the same way you will never be successful. Only when the soldier becomes wild with rage does he fight well, and therefore our soldiers have to exercise their cruelty on Russian prisoners, who, as traitors to their country, having willingly surrendered, do not deserve anything else but torture."

I witnessed very many of such cases on a comparatively small front, but it is awful to imagine how many of these corpses of tortured Russian prisoners are strewn all over Galicia. There are thousands of them.

BURNING OF RUSSIAN PRISONERS.

(2.)—In the village of Barown, three miles eastward of Jaroslaw, I myself saw the Germans lock nine Russian prisoners in a wooden shed and then set fire to it on all sides. The unfortunate martyrs attempted to break open the boards of the shed in order to escape from the burning building, but those who succeeded in pushing through the opening had their heads smashed in with long cudgels by the laughing Germans, and their corpses, covered with blood, were thrown back into the fire. The peasant proprietors of the burning shed implored the Germans at last to put an end to the sufferings of the unfortunate prisoners, but were obliged to desist. The German soldiers replied: "If you continue to intercede for these dogs of traitors, who have surrendered themselves to us, you will be added to their number in the shed."

BROWNING RUSSIAN PRISONERS IN THE SAN.

(3.)—During the crossing of the River San in May by the rear-guard units of the Austro-German army a great mass of convoys and troops assembled on the bridges. The roads became blocked and in addition from the opposite direction came a large party of Russian prisoners, a great many of whom were already assembled at the crossings. The Germans became furious and their officers gave the inhuman order to "throw these villainous prisoners into the San." A terrible scene ensued, a scene that will remain before my eyes for ever. The maddened German soldiers threw the Russian prisoners off the bridges into the river and those who offered any resistance were knocked down with the bayonet or rifle butt. The Germans were not long in seeing, however, that the majority of those thrown into the river were saving themselves by swimming ashore. The soldiers therefore, were then ordered to bayonet the prisoners and throw the wounded or dead men into the San. Many hundreds of unfortunate Russians were thus bayoneted and drowned in the river.

DERISION.

(4.)—A few days later my orderly, with tears in his eyes, told me how he saw a Russian prisoner, wounded in the arm, being forced to carry on his back a German wounded soldier. The Russian obeyed, but soon his strength forsook him and, showing his arm covered with blood, he asked for one of the unwounded Germans to take his place. A German officer, hearing this, ordered the Russian to be killed by one of his soldiers, who carried out the order, saying, "Yes, you are now worthless."

HEROISM OF A RUSSIAN TELEPHONIST.

(5.)—It happened that one of my non-commissioned officers, commanding a platoon, ran up to me with a request to save a Russian prisoner who was being cruelly tortured by the Germans, but hastened to the spot indicated, but was too late. In front of me lay a disfigured corpse with a bullet through the chest. The soldiers who stood near told me that this was a Russian who refused to answer the questions put to him regarding the whereabouts of the Russian troops. The officer who was questioning the telephonist began to strike him and spoke offensively of the Russian Emperor. The unfortunate martyr remained silent, notwithstanding the hard blows he was receiving and only when the officer again used improper expressions regarding the Emperor's sacred person, the prisoner proudly exclaimed, "I am ready to die

for my Tsar." In reply to this the officer calmly took out his revolver, and with the words "All right, die!" shot him through the chest.

THE SCHOOL OF CRUELTY.

(6.)—The German officers constantly teach our Austrian soldiers and theirs to be cruel to Russian prisoners, wounded and dead. I saw with my own eyes how the Germans forced our Uhlans to exercise themselves by sabring wounded and dead Russians who had got stuck in the marshes. I was horror-struck at the sight of the Uhlans, who, carefully creeping up to the marsh, slashed off the heads of the Russians, many of whom were certainly still alive, as the fighting at this place had only ceased two days before.

In conclusion the Austrian lieutenant said: "I give you my word of honour as an officer that all I have related is true and I am ready to repeat it wherever and to whomsoever you wish."

CARGOES FOR WHOM?

AMAZING LETTERS TO FIRMS IN U.S. FROM HAMBURG.

40 SHIPS ON TRIAL.

Some revelations of the methods alleged to have been adopted by big American companies and agents in neutral countries were discussed last month in the London Prize Court before Sir Samuel Evans. The evidence was given in form of letters which passed between agents and several firms who are claiming valuable cargoes consigned to Scandinavian countries in neutral vessels, but which food and food products, it was alleged, found its way to Germany, where some of it was available for making high explosives. The steamer *Kim* is to be taken as a test for about forty vessels concerned.

Continuing the case for the *Cyren*, the Attorney-General read correspondence between Archer & Co., in Hamburg, and the Cudaby Packing Company, of America. The former in December last referred to this of itself, and said:

Your prices, although extravagantly high, would not have frightened us if we had known you could get the goods across. We are at present in a state of suspension in regard to the near future, as England seems on the point of cutting off the three Scandinavian countries from North Sea traffic.

Another passage ran:—There can be no doubt that enormous quantities have been forwarded to Scandinavian ports, and particularly Copenhagen. It seems somewhat of a problem should she (*the Alfred Nobel*, one of the ships concerned) arrive in Copenhagen with a full cargo on board, whether it will be easy for the transference to get transshipment to this country.

The Judge, when he had this letter written from the Attorney-General in Hamburg.

The correspondence read gave suggestions how goods should be bought, imported, etc., so as to appear the property of real neutral buyers. Another suggestion made was that the foodstuffs might be made up in Holland with the object (it was suggested by the Attorney-General) of evading the neutral authorities.

His lordship: Changed into food in Holland, but containing the same amount of fat which you say is capable of turning out glycerine!

Attorney-General: Yes, my lord, it is quite the same stuff in a new suit. (Laughter.)

Messrs. Archer, it was said, wrote the Cudaby Company:—

Enormous quantities of provisions have been shipped to Denmark recently, and we gather that the steamer *Alfred Nobel* alone has upwards of half-a-million dollars worth of food on board.

The fate of this steamer is still uncertain; until it is solved no one cares to repeat the experience. The parcel of food is shipped by Armours, Swifts, and your good selves, and we think to most of it has been sold long ago to Germany with the provision that the trade (contract) is cancelled if the food should not arrive.

The Attorney-General contended there was beyond all doubt a conspiracy between all the parties concerned to deceive the belligerents as to the reality of the transactions and the real destinations.

The hearing was adjourned.

GERMANY AND THE COTTON PROBLEM.

FURTHER RESTRICTIONS ON MANUFACTURERS.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* publishes an interesting note on the measures taken and contemplated by the German military authorities in order to deal with the scarcity of cotton and other textile materials. It is stated that, having dealt with cotton, the authorities are about to restrict the manufacture of woollen goods and to impose restrictions upon the flax and hemp industries and also upon the manufacture of packing materials. In all cases the method adopted is restriction solely of goods manufactured for other than military purposes, and it is expressly stated that the regulations do not apply to manufacturers who are working on army contracts.

The *Berliner Tageblatt* points out that Germany produces a certain but insufficient amount of wool, hemp, and flax, while her wool consumption of cotton and jute is imported. The action of the authorities is described as having been taken in consequence of the increased severity of the trade war waged by England, but especially in consequence of the intervention of Italy. The military authorities have now "worked out a comprehensive economic plan upon the basis of which business in the German textile industry is to be regulated." As is well known, the authorities have forbidden the manufacture of all except the most necessary cotton goods, and in the manufacture of these have "bidden the use of any but prescribed yarns. According to the *Tageblatt*, it is "possible" that the restrictions will shortly be made more severe.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S SYRUP

The proof of Mother Seigel's Syrup is in the taking. That is why former sufferers, whose ability was being sapped by indigestion, say it is not excellent for stomach, liver and bowel troubles. Thanks to Mother Seigel's Syrup, they are now strong and well. If you are afflicted by indigestion or other disorders of the stomach, liver, and bowels, take Mother Seigel's Syrup regularly for a few days; long enough to give it a fair chance to make its beneficial influence felt. Then note the improvement in your appetite, your strength, your general condition.

IS EXCELLENT FOR

Mrs. L. Milford, Hanover Street, Mayfair, Johannesburg, Transvaal, wrote on March 7th, 1914:— "Mother Seigel's Syrup proved so efficacious in restoring me to health that, after the repeated failures I had with many other preparations, it came as a pleasant surprise. My troubles started with irregularity of the bowels; and later developing into stomach troubles of a more serious nature. Through inability to digest my food, I became so weak that the least exertion brought about a collapse; and I was entirely unfitted to perform my household duties. Mother Seigel's Syrup, however, banished all the pains and aches, rebuilt my system, and later developing into stomach troubles of a more serious nature. Through inability to digest my food, I became so weak that the least exertion brought about a collapse; and I was entirely unfitted to perform my household duties. Mother Seigel's Syrup, however, banished all the pains and aches, rebuilt my system, and later developing into stomach

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PROPOSED SAILINGS:
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PROPOSED SAILING.

S.S. "MADAWASKA" From Hongkong: 28th August.
S.S. "SALAMIS" From Hongkong: 28th September.
FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS
FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY

For Rates of Freight and passage apply to THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, MANAGING AGENTS.

CHURCH SERVICES.

St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, 12th Sunday after Trinity, 22nd August, 1915. Holy Communion (8.05 a.m.) Matins (11 a.m.) Responses: Feriil; Vespers: Dyes; Psalms: 140; Te Deum, Russell, Jones and Pys; Benediction, Garrett; Hymns: 4* and 6* Evensong (5.45 p.m.) Responses: Feriil; Psalms: Russell, Smart and Goodenough; Magnificat, Stainer (29th evening); Nunc Dimittis, Barnby (28th morning); Hymns: 23*, 250 and 223. N.B.—Psalms 103, verses 5, 6, 12 and 13 in unison; Psalm 103, verses 1, 2, 3, 13, 14, 19, 25 and 26 in unison. *Special Paper.

Union Church, Kennedy Road, Sunday, 22nd August, Morning Service at 11 a.m. and Evening Service at 6 p.m.—Preacher, Rev. C. C. Morris of Wuchow.

St. Peter's Church, West Point, Sunday, 22nd August, 11 a.m. Morning Prayer and sermon. Preacher, Rev. W. T. Featherstone.

Peak Church, Hongkong, 22nd August, 1915. Holy Communion 8.15 a.m. Evensong and address 7.0 p.m.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER

Hongkong Observatory, August 20th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	At 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.76	29.79	29.76
Temperature	88	80	78
Humidity	64	81	70
Wind Direction	West	SE	East
Force	1	0	3
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0	0	0

Highest open air Temperature on 19th = 89
Lowest open air Temperature on 19th = 79

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FOR THE YEAR 1915.

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The alterations this year are unusually heavy owing to changes incidental to the Year.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1915.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

STEAMERS.
ANHUI, British str., 1,355, G. W. Eddy, 15th August—Shanghai 15th August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
AGAPENOR, British str., 2,953, 18th August—Liverpool 16th August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
CHINGCHOW, British str., 1,105, Jas. Doyle, 16th August—Port Paravall 3rd August, Cement Stone.—Shevan, Tomes & Co.
CHINMUA, British str., 1,353, J. V. Sidford, August 17th—Manila August 14th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
CHIVO MARU, Japanese str., 7,233, E. Bent, 17th August—San Francisco, 17th July, General.—Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
CHUYEN, Chinese str., 1,107, Ross, 15th August—Shanghai 15th August, General.—Chinese.
CROPU MARU, Japanese str., 833, S. Orie, 16th August—Bintui 31st July, Wood.—Order.
DAIJIN MARU, Japanese str., 809, T. Saito, August 18th—Swatow August 17th, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
DAIGI MARU, Japanese str., 988, S. Konishi, August 18th—Haiphong August 16th, General.—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
FUKU MARU, Japanese str., 3,087, H. Cheskai, August 18th—Mojoi August 12th, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
HAKUTO, British str., 1,276, H. Hayman, 16th August—Manila 2nd August, General.—Snowman & Co.
KAIFONG, British str., 987, J. B. Evans, 17th August—Hollow 16th August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
HAINAN, Chinese str., Monro, 19th August—Tientsin 11th August, General.—Chinese.
KANCHOW, British str., 1,218, Forsyth, 15th August—Weihaiwei 10th August, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
LAERTES, British str., 1,340, A. Jenkins, 15th August—Saigon 11th August, Rice and General.—Chinese.
LINAN, British str., 1,256, E. J. Pottinger, August 17th—Bangkok August 4th, General.—Butterfield & Swire.
LOUYE, Chinese str., 602, T. Iwamoto, 18th August—Chefoo 11th August, General.—Chinese.
NANYO MARU, Japanese str., 1,808, 16th August—Wakamatsu 12th August, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
RYMSHO MARU, Japanese str., 1,735, Kaned, 16th August—Dairen 29th July, General.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
SEIKO MARU, Japanese str., 1,863, Noda, 19th August—Mojoi 12th August, Coal.—Order.
SINGAN, British str., 1,047, G. D. Mills, August 18th—Hollow August 14th.—Butterfield & Swire.
TAMON MARU, Japanese str., 1,142, J. Kesai, 16th August—Kobe 10th August, Coal.—Order.
TILATAP, Dutch str., 3,587, W. H. Lap, August 18th—Batavia August 8th, Sugar.—Java-China-Japan Lijn.
TOKYO MARU, Japanese str., 2,294, I. Nakamura, 9th August—Mojoi 3rd August, Coal.—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
TRIGONIA, Dutch str., 1,750, 9th August—Singapore 2nd August, Bulk Oil.—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
TUNGTAU MARU, Japanese str., 1,528, K. Yamada, 11th August—Chingwantao 4th August, Coal.—Dodwell & Co.
WINGRANG, British str., 1,517, J. H. Lishman, 18th August—Saigon 14th August, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

ARTEMIS, Dutch str., 2,312, F. Reeder, 19th August—Hankow 13th August, Ballast—Asiatic Petroleum Co.
CHEONGSHING, British str., 1,989, V. McC. Liddle, 20th August—Tientsin 13th August, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
DEVAVONOSE, British str., 1,047, C. W. Shearer, 20th August—Saigon 16th August, Rice—Order.
JAPAN, British str., 3,506, C. P. Seddon, 20th August—Calcutta 20th July, General—David Sassoon & Co.
KAWACHI MARU, Japanese str., 3,783, K. Kurozumi, 20th August—Mojji 15th August, General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
MYOGISAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,740, K. Munakata, 19th August—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

CLEARANCES.

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
August 20th.
KUTANG, British str., for Shanghai.
RICHIE MARU, Japanese str., for Japan.

DEPARTURES.

August 20th.
ANHUI, British str., for Canton.
CHENAN, British str., for Shanghai.
CHOYANG, British str., for Shanghai.
FUKU MARU, Japanese str., for Moji.
HAITAN, British str., for Swatow.
KUEICHO, British str., for Tientsin.
KWANGTAN, Chinese str., from Canton.
NAMANG, British str., for Singapore.
TANON MARU, Japanese str., for Quilico.
TAKSANG, British str., for Hoihow.
SHINAN, British str., for Saigon.
WONG, British str., from Canton.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Japan, from Calcutta, for Hongkong, Col. and Mrs. Scott, Miss Ainslie, Mr. W. G. Symmons, Mr. J. G. McIlwain, Mr. Jongwell, Mr. Powell, Mr. F. W. Ponworthy, and Mr. Trafford.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The str. *Changsha* left Sydney for Hongkong via Queensland and Philippine ports on the 4th inst., and may be expected to arrive here on or about 29th inst.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.

The str. *Monteagle* left Vancouver, B.C., on the 9th August, a.m.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The str. *China* sailed from Yokohama on Friday, the 13th August, for Hongkong via Manila. The mails have been transferred to the M.M. str. *Yara*, scheduled to arrive at Hongkong to-day.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The American and Oriental Line str. *Tuscan Prince*, which sailed from Hongkong on the 7th June last, arrived in Boston on the 10th inst.

The str. *Denner* from Calcutta left Singapore on the 18th August, and may be expected here on or about the 24th inst.

The str. *Manchuria*, sailed from Yokohama on the 20th August via Manila for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the Nippon Yusen Kaisha's str. *Shi Maru*, due to arrive at Hongkong on the 29th inst.

The Oriental African Line str. *Salamis* sailed from Mauritius on the 14th inst., and is expected to arrive here on the 1st September.

INDO-CHINA LINE.

Laisong, from Calcutta, is due in Hongkong 27th August.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 20th at 11.15 a.m.—Pressure has increased slightly over the greater part of the area; it remains stationary over the Philippines. The high pressure area has again strengthened; there is no other change in the general distribution. The typhoon or depression appears to be moving very slowly north-westwards.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT. FORECAST.
Hongkong & Neighbourhood (Lightly or variable winds, (at intervals, (No. 1).
Formosa Channel (N. wind, light to moderate).
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook (The same as No. 1).
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan (The same as No. 1).

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 21st to 27th August.

Days of Week	Days of Month	HIGH WATER		LOW WATER	
		H'cong. Mean Time	Height	H'cong. Mean Time	Height
Satur.	21	h. m. 5 16	7 0	h. m. 1 23	1 0
Sun.	22	h. m. 6 28	7 3	h. m. 2 11	1 4
Mon.	23	h. m. 7 26	7 5	h. m. 3 08	3 7
Tues.	24	h. m. 8 20	8 6	h. m. 4 03	4 6
Wed.	25	h. m. 9 10	8 7	h. m. 5 00	5 8
Thurs.	26	h. m. 10 08	8 9	h. m. 6 00	6 1
Fri.	27	h. m. 10 51	8 5	h. m. 7 00	6 3
		h. m. 11 39	8 8	h. m. 8 00	6 5
		h. m. 12 23	8 4	h. m. 9 00	7 1

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "h," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	DATE	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & HULL	KANDAHAR	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst.
LONDON via Usual Ports of Call	NOVARA	Brit. str.	—	H.R. Hetherington, R.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 27th inst., at 5 P.M.
LONDON via Usual Ports of Call	RADNORSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 28th inst.
MARSEILLES via PORTS of CALL	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 10th Sept.
MARSEILLES, LONDON & via SWAPOUR, &c.	NORA	Brit. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 23rd inst., at 5 P.M.
VICTORIA & TACOMA via MANILA & KUEICHO, &c.	SUWA MARU	Jan. str.	—	T. Sekine	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via KUEICHO, &c.	MEXICO MARU	Jan. str.	—	T. Jamaguchi	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.
VANCOUVER via SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	AKI MARU	Jan. str.	—	Noma	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th Sept., at 4 P.M.
VANCOUVER & SEATTLE	MONTEAGLE	Brit. str.	—	A. J. Hall	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 8th Sept.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	SHIKO MARU	Jan. str.	—	—	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 23rd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA & JAPAN, &c.	CHITO MARU	Jan. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst.
SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI & JAPAN, &c.	CHINA	Am. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 24th inst., at Noon.
EXICAN, PERUVIAN & OCEANIC PORTS via JAPAN	MANOUBA	Am. str.	—	A. Dixon	PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.	On 7th Sept., at 1 P.M.
DELACOA BAY, DUBBAN, EAST LONDON, &c.	NIPPON MARU	Jan. str.	—	A. G. Stevens	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 28th Sept., at 10.30 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	ANZO MARU	Jan. str.	—	—	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 10th Sept., at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA	SURAT	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 25th inst.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ALDENHAM	Brit. str.	—	G. L. Smith	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.	On 28th inst., at 11 A.M.
JAPAN	TANGO MARU	Jan. str.	—	Soyeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 14th Sept., at 4 P.M.
WEIHAIWEI & TIENTSIN	NIKKO MARU	Jan. str.	—	Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 12th Sept., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	CHONGSHING	Brit. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 26th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI	KWONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. F. Richard	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-morrow, at D'light.
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ANHUI	Brit. str.	1 m.	Eddy	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow, at D'light.
SHANGHAI	COBLENZ	Brit. str.	—	—	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI	LIANGKOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Ben son	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst., at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI KOBE & MOJI	JAPAN	Brit. str.	—	C. P. Seddon	DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.	On 25th inst.
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	Brit. str.	—	J. H. Lishman	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 26th inst., at D'light.
SHANGHAI MOJI & KOBE	IYO MARU	Brit. str.	—	Okamoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 26th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NORA	Brit. str.	—	D. Asbury	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 5th Sept.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HAKATA MARU	Brit. str.	—	Kawashima	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst.
SHANGHAI	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	—	J. T. Jeffery	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 27th inst.
SHANGHAI KOBE & YOKOHAMA	KITASAKI MARU	Jan. str.	—	Teranaka	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 28th inst., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	YITZABEN	Brit. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 13th Sept.
ANPING & TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY	SORHU MARU	Jan. str.	—	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 18th Sept., at 10 A.M.
TAMUI & KUEICHO via SWATOW & AMOY	DAIJIN MARU	Jan. str.	—	S. Saito	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	To-morrow, at Noon.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCROW	SAICHO	Brit. str.	2 h.	J. S. Thomas	DOUGLAS, LAUREN & Co.	On 24th inst., at 3 P.M.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCROW	SAICHO	Brit. str.	2 h.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS, LAUREN & Co.	On 27th inst., at 3 P.M.
ILOILO	SINGAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. D. Mills	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	P. Rolfe	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
MANILA & CEBU	CHINA	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Finlayson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th inst., at Noon.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	Brit. str.	—	W. G. O. Leask	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	On 23rd inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMING	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Tokushige	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 31st inst., at 4 P.M.
BOMBAY via SWAPOUR, &c.	RANGON MARU	Jan. str.	—	H. Nomura	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 6th Sept.
BOMBAY via SWAPOUR, &c.	SAIGON MARU	Jan. str.	—	T. Yamaguchi	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 4th Sept., at 7 A.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, RANGOON & CALCUTTA	KAWASHI MARU	Jan. str.	—	Kurozumi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	To-day.
MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS	MAIYASHI	Brit. str.	—	—	THE BANK LINE, LTD.	On 28th inst.
BATAVIA, OCEANIC, SAMARANG, &c.	TIKING	Brit. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 1st Sept.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	LOKANG	Brit. str.	—	W. D. Ritchie	JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.	To-day, at 6 A.M.
HAIPHONG via HOIHOW	DAIGI MARU	Jan. str.	—	T. Konishi	OSAKA SHOSHN KAISHA	On 22nd inst., at 10 A.M.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	KAITONG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. B. Evans	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day, at 9 A.M.
BANGKOK	LISAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. J. Pottinger	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst., at 4 P.M.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"LOKSANG"	Saturday, 21st Aug. 6 A.M.
MANILA	"YUNTSANG"	Saturday, 21st Aug. 3 P.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	"KWONGSANG"	Sunday, 22nd Aug. D'light.
WEIHAIWEI and TIENTSIN	"CHONGSHING"	Thursday, 26th Aug. D'light.
SHANGHAI	"WINGSANG"	Thursday, 26th Aug. D'light.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"KUTSANG"	Friday, 27th Aug. 3 P.M.
MANILA	"LOONGSANG"	Saturday, 28th Aug. 3 P.M.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
The Steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG" and "FOOKSANG" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time copied 20 days. The service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUTSANG," and leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time copied 6 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A daily qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze, Chefoo, T'ain, Dalny, W'wei, N'ohwang, and other ports.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Radat, Lahad Data, Simporna, Tawao, Umkan, and other ports.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Exch. 4.

Freight or Passage, apply to

Hongkong, 21st August, 1915.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking

Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

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AGENTS.

Hongkong, 16th April, 1915.

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THE ROYAL
MAIL STEAM
PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

HOMEWARD.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.

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Hongkong, 23rd July, 1915.

AGENTS.

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VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON

AUSTRALIA, ADEEN, EGYPT,

MEDITERRANEAN PORTS

AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR

BATAVIA, AMERICAN CONTINENTAL,

AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE Steamship

"NOVARA"

Captain H. R. Hetherington, R.N.E., carrying

His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched

from this port on or about the

27th August, 1915, taking Passengers

and Mails for the above Ports, in

connection with the Co's s.s. "MORIA,"

from Colombo, passengers' accommodation

in which vessel is secured before departure

from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for

Italy, France and London (under arrange-

ment) will be transhipped at Colombo into

the Mails, Steamer proceeding direct to

London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay

and transhipped to the s.s. "KAISAR-I-HIND,"

due in London on the 9th Oct., 1915.

Parcels will be received at the Office

until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The

contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,

Superintendent.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1915. [1]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA CANAL

S.S. "SHIMOSA,"

on or about 31st August.

For Freight and further information, apply

to

DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 7th August, 1915. [1]

FOR VANCOUVER AND SEATTLE.

THE S.S. "SEIKO MARU" will be

despatched on the 23rd August.

For Freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1915. [782]

C. P. R.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway Co. will

despatch the Steamship

"MONTEAGLE"

from HONGKONG on the following dates:

WEDNESDAY, 6th Sept.

SATURDAY, 6th Nov.

for VANCOUVER via the usual Ports of Call.

For Freight or Passage, apply—

D. W. CHADDOCK,

General Traffic Agent.

Hongkong, 10th August, 1915. [850]

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"NOVARA,"

Arrived Hongkong on 15th August, 1915,

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA,

PORT SAID, SUZ, AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named

vessel are hereby informed that their goods are

being landed and placed AT RISK IN THE

